



# THE IBIS.

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XLI.—*Field-notes on Birds collected in the Philippine Islands in 1893-6.*—Part IV. By [the late] JOHN WHITEHEAD.

[Concluded from p. 399.]

*e. COLUMBÆ (and remaining Orders).*

281. *OSMOTRERON AXILLARIS* (Bp.). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, pp. 410, 521; 1895, pp. 264, 467; 1896, p. 563; 1897, p. 249.)

This Fruit-Pigeon is found in most of the Philippine Islands; it is common, and is often met with in large flocks.

Iris greenish white; bill pale blue; nostrils blood-red; feet dull greenish white.

282. *PHABOTRERON AMETHYSTINA* (Bp.). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1897, p. 249.)

Obtained by us in Samar, where it was somewhat scarce. Frequents the thick, low growth in old clearings, but also true forest.

Iris light brown; patch of bare skin below and round the eye dull greenish white; feet coral-pink.

283. *PHABOTRERON MACULIPECTUS* B. & W. (Grant, *Ibis*, 1896, p. 563.)

Of this species we only obtained a pair near the base of Canloön volcano, Negros, to which island this Pigeon is probably confined. This species and *P. amethystina* are

quite distinct in form from the next three mentioned, having much more powerful bills; they are also much rarer.

Iris brown; bill black; feet dark coral-pink.

284. *PHABOTRERON LEUCOTIS* (Temm.). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, pp. 410, 621; 1895, pp. 264, 467; 1896, p. 476.)

Common in the forests of Luzon from the sea-level up to 7000 feet. We took several eggs at Cape Engaño in the month of May 1895. This Pigeon was also met with in Mindoro at 5000 feet.

285. *PHABOTRERON BREVIROSTRIS* Tweedd. (Grant, *Ibis*, 1896, p. 563; 1897, p. 249.)

Fairly common in Samar and Leite, frequenting deserted clearings more than tree-forest.

Iris dark brown; bill black, dull lake-red at base; feet coral-red.

286. *PHABOTRERON NIGRORUM* Sharpe. (Grant, *Ibis*, 1896, p. 563.)

Met with not uncommonly on the lower slopes of Canloön, Negros.

Iris and bill black; feet dull coral-pink.

287. *PTILOPUS OCCIPITALIS* (G. R. Gray). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 521; 1895, p. 116; 1896, p. 564; 1897, p. 249.)

By no means rare in old forest. Occurs in the mountains of Luzon as high as 3000 feet; it was also met with by us in Samar and Negros, but is not yet recorded from Mindoro.

Iris greenish brown; occipital skin dull green; bill yellow; nostrils vermilion; feet coral-red.

288. *PTILOPUS LECLANCHERI* (Bp.). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 264; 1896, p. 124; 1897, p. 249.)

This Pigeon has been met with in all the larger Philippine Islands, with the exception of Mindanao.

Iris dull orange-yellow; bill bright king's yellow, with two dull red patches at the base of the lower mandible; feet muddy coral-pink.

289. *PTILOPUS MARCHEI* Oust. (Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 468.)

This beautiful Pigeon, like *Pitta kochi*, was a bird that

had been lost to ornithologists for over fifteen years; the rediscovery of the species was therefore of great interest. *P. marchei* inhabits exactly the same localities as *Pitta kochi*, frequenting the stunted trees near the mountain-top. We obtained five specimens, one of which was immature. It was met with at nearly 8000 feet.

*Ad.* Iris of two colours, a lake-red outer ring, with an inner one of yellow; bill at base brick-red, tip yellow; nostrils darker brick-red; feet bright coral-red.

*Juv.* Iris dull brown.

290. CARPOPHAGA CHALYBURA Bp. (Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 264; 1896, pp. 124, 477, 564; 1897, p. 249.)

*Carpophaga aenea* Linn. (Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 521.)

Common, wherever old forest exists, in all parts of the archipelago. In Central, North, and North-east Luzon it is scarce, the next species taking its place, but at Cape Engaño both species were met with in the same forest, though *C. nuchalis* was more numerous.

291. CARPOPHAGA NUCHALIS Cab. (Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 116; 1896, p. 124.)

This species takes the place of *C. chalybura* in Luzon just to the north of the 16th meridian of longitude, where, on looking at the map, a barrier of high mountains will be found. *C. nuchalis* apparently does not cross the great central cordillera, as *C. chalybura* was the only species met with by us in Benguet and Lepanto. On my return from Isabella (where this species was common) we rode over the mountain-range which runs east and west, and on reaching the plains to the south obtained specimens of *C. chalybura*, a bird we had not met with during our stay in the more northern provinces. A Pigeon collected on Fuga Island is certainly not this species, having no maroon on the nape at all.

Iris and orbital skin dull crimson-lake; bill slate-blue, tip white; feet dull violet-lake.

292. CARPOPHAGA POLIOCEPHALA (G. R. Gray). (Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 264; 1896, pp. 476, 564; 1897, p. 250.)

This fine Pigeon has now been recorded from all the

principal Philippine Islands. It frequents the thick forests in the lowlands, and is difficult to shoot owing to the great height of the trees on which it perches.

This and the next species differ from typical *Carpophaga* in having a conspicuous, bright-coloured, fleshy ring round the eyelid, true *Carpophaga* being feathered right up to the eye. The barred tail is found in some species of true *Carpophaga*, so this is not a generic distinction.

This Pigeon is generally met with in pairs or in small parties of five, but one evening in Mindoro I saw a flock of over twenty pass the river near my camp. In the trees they are somewhat quiet and difficult to see. The note is a deep booming sound.

Iris bright vermilion, with a narrow yellow inner ring; orbital skin and bare skin round it crimson-lake; bill black, with a lake patch at base of lower mandible; feet coral-red.

293. *CARPOPHAGA MINDORENSIS* Whitehead. (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 476, pl. xi.)

This magnificent Pigeon was met with at between 4000 and 6000 feet on Monte Dulangan, the highest mountain in Mindoro. It was some time after we had been camped out at 4500 feet that we became aware of its presence. In the early mornings, and occasionally during the day, we had heard a distant booming note, which sound travelled apparently from a great distance. This booming sound would be best written "bōō-hōūp," uttered several times in succession at short intervals.

On one of the few bright afternoons we were busily engaged setting rat-traps in the vicinity of the camp, when the powerful booming "bōō-hōūp" was heard close by. One of the "boys" went after the unknown, and shortly returned with one of these wonderful Pigeons. After this we followed up the birds in all directions whenever they "boomed," as, fortunately, they would remain a long time in the same locality; but so thick was the bamboo and other undergrowth, so rough the ground, and so drenching wet the

foliage, that our efforts met with small success, only five birds being shot in three months.

This species is more often met with singly or in pairs, but sometimes as many as four birds were seen together; they were feeding on some large purple-coloured fruits as big as a Pigeon's egg. *C. mindorensis*, like the last species, has a conspicuous fleshy ring outside the eyelid. It is probable that such a powerfully-winged bird will be met with in some of the neighbouring islands, more especially the mountains of Zamballes, in Luzon, and perhaps the mountain-island of Sibuyan. During dull misty weather, especially just after daybreak, the penetrating booming note is more often heard than on clear days.

♂. Iris bright yellow, with an outer ring of red; orbital skin lake-red, with a greyish-yellow space between the rings; bill black; feet coral-pink.

♀. Iris straw-yellow, with an outer ring of golden brown; orbital skin orange-yellow; bill olive-brown, black at tip; feet salmon-red; nails black.

#### 294. CARPOTRAGA BICOLOR Scop.

I saw several Pigeons of this species in a cage in Albay, said to have been captured on the island of San Bernardino, between South Luzon and Samar. This species is found throughout the Philippines, though I never obtained it.

295. PTILOCOLPA CAROLA (Bp.). (Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 521; 1895, p. 117; 1896, p. 125.)

The interesting point whether *P. griseipectus* is the male of *P. carola* or a distinct species was satisfactorily settled by us. Both birds were shot from the same trees, and the discovery of a second species of *Ptilocolpa* in Negros, with the female exactly like the female *P. carola*, puts the question beyond doubt.

*P. carola* is fairly common in parts of North Luzon, its abundance or scarcity depending much on the state of the fruits on which it feeds. This Pigeon has been obtained in Mindoro, and is said also to occur in Mindanao, the latter locality being perhaps open to doubt.

Mr. Grant has put my Negros specimens down in his list (*Ibis*, 1896, p. 564) as belonging to this species. The Negros birds are, however, quite distinct from *P. carola* of Luzon and Mindoro.

This and the following species should, I think, be separated from the genus *Carpophaga*, not only on account of the peculiar scooping-out of the inner web of the wing-feathers, but also because in true *Carpophaga* the sexes resemble each other, which in *Ptilocolpa* they do not.

Iris pale whitish yellow; orbital skin greenish blue; nostrils scarlet-pink; bill tipped with white; feet coral-pink.

296. *PTILOCOLPA NIGRORUM* Whitehead. (*Ibis*, 1897, p. 439.)

*Ptilocolpa carola* Grant (nec Bonap.), *Ibis*, 1896, p. 564.

When camped just below the bare cone of Canloön (the great active volcano in Central Negros), for several mornings just after sunrise a peculiar rushing sound, like the distant whiz of rockets, passed over our camp. Knowing such a sound could be caused only by the swift passage of a flock of birds, one morning I started just before daylight, and in less than twenty minutes reached the open mountain-side above tree-limit. Shortly a flock of Pigeons came over the mountain some 1000 feet above me, and dived down the mountain-side at a terrific pace. I had no doubt at the time that they were a flock of *P. carola*. On shooting a male some mornings later, the black patch on the crop-region struck me as peculiar, but having no specimens with which to compare it, I doubted the probability of meeting with a new species of the genus in Negros, and thought no more about it until after my return to England, when, on comparing the Negros and Luzon birds, the difference was obvious.

The curious habit of these Pigeons in passing over the mountain daily at a fixed time I could not account for, except that perhaps they roosted at a great elevation, or that they worked round the base of the volcano during the day, crossing the mountain to make the journey shorter. The presence of a nesting pair of Peregrines (*Falco ernesti*)



with a growing family in the neighbouring rocks would account for the speed with which the journey was performed.

Colouring of soft parts as in *P. carola*.

297. *COLUMBA GRISEIGULARIS* (Walden & Layard). (Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 469; 1896, p. 565.)

This species is by no means a common bird, but seems to inhabit the high mountains, where we met with it in Lepanto at 7500 feet, and in Negros at over 6000. It has been met with in Mindanao, and in Pulo Tega, off the west coast of Borneo.

Iris an orange-yellow ring, with an inner one of lake; orbital skin, nostril, and feet pale blood-pink; nails nearly white; top of bill dull white.

298. *MACROPYGIA TENUIROSTRIS* G. R. Gray. (Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 521; 1895, pp. 265, 469; 1896, p. 477; 1897, p. 250.)

Common among the mountains of North Luzon, and found nesting on the summit of Monte Data, where the large tracts of dead bracken-ferns afford it good protection. I saw a young one nearly ready to fly on 28th January on this mountain. This Dove is also plentiful in the lowland forests, and is distributed throughout the archipelago.

299. *TURTUR DUSSUMIERI* (Temm.). (Grant, Ibis, 1895, pp. 117, 265, 471; 1897, p. 250.)

Common, and distributed throughout the Philippines. Generally obtained in open places near native villages.

300. *TURTUR HUMILIS* (Temm.). (Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 411; 1895, p. 471.)

Fairly common in North Luzon, frequenting open places, like the preceding species, but known from only one other island, Mindoro. This species has a wide range over South-eastern Asia, from India to Formosa.

301. *TURTUR STRIATUS* (Linn.).

*Geopelia striata* (Linn.). (Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 411; 1897, p. 471.)

Fairly common in North Luzon, frequenting like localities

with the previous two species. This small Dove is so widely distributed over the Malay Archipelago that it is somewhat curious it should have been recorded only from Samar and Luzon ; but several species have been introduced by man into the Philippines (viz. *Acridotheres cristatellus* and *Passer montanus*), and this species may be one of them, as it is often kept as a cage-bird throughout the Malay Islands.

302. *CHALCOPHAPS INDICA* (Linn.). (Grant, Ibis, 1895, pp. 265, 471 ; 1896, pp. 125, 477, 565.)

This has been recorded from all the larger Philippine Islands. It frequents thick forest, and is more active towards the evening, when it may be seen passing low over the ground on the wing from one patch of forest to another. I believe I saw a different species of *Chalcophaps* in North Luzon, but unfortunately I did not obtain it.

303. *PHLOGENAS LUZONICA* (Scop.). (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 125.)

This beautiful Ground-Pigeon is confined to the island of Luzon, where in well-wooded districts it is not rare. It frequents the ground in thick forest, and is somewhat difficult to obtain with the gun. In Manila it may often be seen in the aviaries of the Spaniards ; but the birds lose their lovely pink shade on the breast when caged, becoming almost white.

Iris bluish grey ; bill brownish black ; legs coral-pink.

304. *PHLOGENAS CRINIGERA* (Reichenb.). (Grant, Ibis, 1897, p. 250.)

Only one sp. cimen of this Pigeon was met with by us in the mountains of North Leite, where it had not previously been obtained.

Iris dull violet-blue ; bill dull grey, whitish at the tip ; feet pale pink, with darker lake scales.

305. *EXCALFACTORIA LINEATA* (Scop.). (Grant, Ibis, 1895, pp. 265, 471.)

Met with in Luzon, ranging up to 4000 feet in Lepanto. Though this species has not yet been recorded from Samar,



I shot a male in that island, which was unfortunately only winged and escaped.

306. *GALLUS GALLUS* (Linn.). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 521 ; 1895, p. 471.)

Widely distributed throughout the Philippines from Fuga Island to Basilan. This jungle-fowl is also found at great elevations ; we met with it at 7000 feet in Negros and North Luzon, and at a slightly lower altitude in Mindoro.

Iris red ; bill horny brown ; legs greyish black.

307. *MEGAPODIUS CUMINGI* Dillwyn. (Grant, *Ibis*, 1896, p. 125.)

Common on the coasts of most of the Philippine Islands.

Iris and bill dark brown ; bare skin on face pale vermilion ; legs black, soles of feet yellow.

308. *TURNIX OCELLATA* (Scop.). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 521 ; 1895, p. 265.)

This Quail is apparently confined to Luzon, where it is not uncommon. Examples of all three species of *Turnix* are brought into Manila by the natives and sold in the markets for food. They are captured round about Manila during and after the rice-harvest, the Tagalo name for them being "Pogo." I shot one, and saw several pairs of this *Turnix* at an altitude of over 6000 feet in Benguet.

309. *TURNIX FASCIATA* (Temm.). (Grant, *Ibis* 1895, pp. 265, 471 ; 1896, p. 565.)

Fairly common in parts of Luzon. This species is also distributed through most of the large islands, but has not yet been met with in the Samar-Mindanao group.

Iris light straw-yellow ; upper mandible dark brown ; lower mandible and legs straw-yellow.

310. *TURNIX WHITEHEADI* Grant, *Game-B.* ii. p. 276 (1897).

An example of this minute *Turnix* was purchased alive in the Manila market. The bird has doubtless been served up to the Spaniards on toast for the last 300 years. It is curious that it should have remained so long unnamed.

certainly met with it on the grassy mountain-slopes in Benguet at 5000 feet, but although I fired several shots with my collecting-gun, I failed to secure one, as the bird rises at one's feet, flies very fast for a short distance only, when it drops and runs. I saw a stuffed specimen in Manila, which I was assured came from the island of Bohol.

Iris pale straw-yellow ; bill dark brown at tip, pinkish at base ; legs pale pinkish yellow.

311. *ESACUS MAGNIROSTRIS* Geoffr. St.-Hil. (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 127.)

A pair of the Great Thick-kneed Plover frequented a small island off the coast of Cape Engaño, and, judging by their ways, I am sure they had young hidden somewhere in the scrub which covered part of the island.

312. *CHARADRIUS FULVUS* Gmel. (Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 266.)

The Asiatic Golden Plover is a common winter migrant to the Philippines and the Malay Islands. It arrives in the first days of September (still in its breeding-plumage), and remains until nearly the middle of April. I saw large flocks on the north coast of Luzon on the 9th of that month.

313. *ÆGIALITIS PERONI* (S. Müll.). (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 126.)

This small Sand-Plover is a resident species in the Philippines, and also in Borneo. It frequents the sea-coasts in pairs or in small parties of five (the adults and three young). At Cape Engaño I was fortunate in finding a clutch of three eggs laid on the sand a few yards above high-water mark. The egg is well figured in this Journal (1898, pl. vi. fig. 8). On the same day I found young nearly full-grown.

314. *ÆGIALITIS DUBIUS* (Scop.). (Grant, Ibis, 1895, pp. 266, 472.)

This Sand-Plover is also resident in the Philippines, frequenting the shingle-banks in the rivers of North Luzon. I failed to find its young or eggs, though I have no doubt that several pairs met with had their young in my vicinity.

315. *ÆGIALITIS MONGOLICA* (Pall.). (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 126.)

A winter visitor to the Philippines; my specimens were obtained in Manila Bay.

316. *ÆGIALITIS GEOFFROYI* (Wagl.). (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 126.)

A winter migrant to the Philippines. Shot on the 20th May at the north point of Luzon.

317. *GLAREOLA ORIENTALIS* Leach.

I saw numbers of a Pratincole, probably of this species, flying over a sandy plain one evening towards the end of June, and have no doubt they were nesting in the locality.

318. *STREPSILAS INTERPRES* (Linn.). (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 126.)

The Turnstone is a common winter migrant to the Philippines, remaining until past the middle of May.

319. *TRINGA RUFICOLLIS* Pall. (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 127.)

Common on the sea-coast in sheltered bays, and at times found far inland on the rice-fields during the winter months.

320. *TRINGA SUBARQUATA* (Güldenstädt). (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 127.)

The Curlew-Sandpiper was obtained in full breeding-plumage at Cape Engaño on the 18th of May.

321. *LIMOSA LAPPONICA* (Linn.). (Sharpe, B. M. C. xxiv. p. 373.)

The Bar-tailed Godwit was shot in Samar on 30th of August, but burnt with the collection.

322. *NUMENIUS PHÆOPUS* (Linn.). (Sharpe, B. M. C. xxiv. p. 355.)

A Whimbrel common on the coast at Cape Engaño in the middle of May was probably of this species.

323. *NUMENIUS ARQUATA* (Linn.). (Sharpe, B. M. C. xxiv. p. 341.)

A Curlew was obtained in Samar on 29th of August, but burnt on board the 'Wicland.'

324. *GALLINAGO GALLINAGO* Linn. (Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 522.)

The Common Snipe is doubtless plentiful at times in the Philippines. The only specimen obtained by us was shot in Benguet at 4000 feet.

325. *GALLINAGO MEGALA* Swinh. (Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 522.)

Swinhoe's Snipe is the common Snipe of the Philippines. It begins to arrive in the islands about the middle of August, and in September the migration is in full swing, when thousands of this Snipe afford excellent sport on all the marshy country throughout the archipelago. It was common at 4000 feet on a swamp in Benguet, and I flushed a bird as late as the 20th of May at Cape Engaño.

326. *TOTANUS OCHROPUS* (Linn.). (Sharpe, *B. M. C.* xxiv. p. 437.)

The Green Sandpiper was not uncommon at an altitude of 4000 feet in Benguet. I also noticed the species on a stony stream in Negros.

327. *TOTANUS GLAREOLA* (Linn.). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 471.)

The Wood-Sandpiper is a common winter migrant to the Philippines.

328. *TOTANUS BREVIPES* Vieill. (Grant, *Ibis*, 1896, p. 126.)  
Was obtained in Manila Bay.

329. *RHYNCHÆA BENGALENSIS* (Linn.). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 266.)

The Painted Snipe is resident in the Philippines. I found a pair frequenting a small swamp in Samar in June, but was unable to find their nest.

Iris and bill brown; legs light olive-green.

330. *TRINGOIDES HYPOLEUCUS* (Linn.). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 266.)

The Common Sandpiper is met with on most of the rivers of the Philippines during all months of the year, but I have

never seen any of those signs of anxiety which betray nesting-birds.

331. *CALIDRIS ARENARIA* (Linn.).

I purchased a Sanderling collected for me in Manila, which was unfortunately destroyed with the first Samar collection.

332. *HYPOTÆNIDIA TORQUATA* (Linn.). (Grant, Ibis, 1895, pp. 265, 471.)

This handsome Rail is not uncommon in the Philippines, and was obtained by us in Luzon and Catanduanes; a native also brought me one in Samar. It has been obtained in most of the Philippine Islands, to which archipelago its distribution is apparently confined. Tagalo name, "Tickling."

333. *HYPOTÆNIDIA PHILIPPINENSIS* (Linn.). (Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 471.)

This species, unlike the preceding, has hitherto been recorded only from Luzon, in which island we obtained a specimen at the base of Monte Data, at an altitude of over 5000 feet. It has an extended range, being met with as far south as New Zealand.

334. *LIMNOBÆNUS FUSCUS* (Linn.). (Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 471.)

This small Rail was obtained at the base of Monte Data at an altitude of 5000 feet.

Iris vermilion; orbital skin vermilion; bill black; legs dull coral-pink, back of legs dull greyish black.

335. *GALLINULA CHLOROPUS* (Linn.). (Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 521.)

The Moorhen is common in the Philippines. On a small lake in Benguet (at 4000 feet) numbers of this species might be seen any day. We also met with it in Samar, where a nest and eggs were found.

336. *AMAURORNIS OLIVACEA* (Meyen). (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 125.)

We found this species, which is confined to the Philippines,

somewhat rare; it was met with only in Luzon and Samar.

Iris brick-red; bill pea-green; legs and thighs king's yellow; tarsus and feet yellowish brown.

337. *GALLICREX CINEREA* (Gmel.). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 265.)

This large Crake is generally met with in paddi-fields and swamps; it is not uncommon in the Philippines. My specimen was obtained in Catanduanes, and it was also seen by us in Samar.

Winter: Iris brown; bill yellow, brownish pink at the base; legs olive-brown.

*GRUS MONACHUS* Temm. ?

A large slate-grey Crane, which is probably of this species, visits the Philippines during the winter months. Though I myself never saw the bird alive, it is not uncommonly met with stuffed in the houses of the Spaniards, a priest that I knew having two, shot by himself near Monte Arayat.

A German friend of mine in North Luzon told me that one winter they were visited by a flock of Wild Geese, one of which he shot, and also that he once obtained a Spoonbill.

338. *PHOYX MANILLENSIS* (Meyen). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 266.)

Common in the paddi-fields, and of wide distribution in the Philippines. Observed by us in Luzon, Samar, and Negros.

339. *DEMIEGRETTA SACRA* (Gmel.). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1896, p. 127.)

A specimen shot on the sea-coast at Cape Engaño.

Iris straw-yellow; bill and skin on face dusky black; legs greenish yellow; soles of feet bright yellow.

340. *BUBULCUS COROMANDUS* (Bodd.).

Common among the paddi-fields. A specimen obtained by us in Catanduanes.

341. *NYCTICORAX MANILLENSIS* Vigors. (Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, pp. 117, 266; 1896, p. 127.)

The Philippine Night-Heron is not a rare bird in the



forests of the archipelago, where it is generally met with singly. We discovered a small heronry in Albay in the beginning of August, and although the birds were perched on and about their nests, we were unable to ascertain whether they had eggs or not, owing to the great height of the trees.

*Ad.* Iris yellow; bill black; bare skin on face emerald-green and blue; feet yellow; joint of tarsus light green; in the young the tarsus is brown.

342. *NYCTICORAX GRISEUS* (Linn.).

This species also occurs in the Philippines; we purchased a specimen in Manila.

343. *GORSACHIUS MELANOLOPHUS* (Raffl.). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1897, p. 250.)

A specimen of this Heron was obtained in the forests of Samar.

*Juv.* Iris straw-yellow; bare skin on face dull green, bluish about the eye; bill black, lower mandible dull white; feet greenish olive-brown, back of legs pale yellow.

344. *BUTORIDES JAVANICA* (Horsf.). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 522; 1895, p. 267.)

The Green Pond-Heron is common in the Philippines, and was obtained in Benguet at an altitude of 4000 feet; also seen in Samar.

345. *ARDETTA CINNAMOMEA* (Gmel.). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 522; 1895, p. 266; 1896, p. 127.)

This is a common species met with in the paddi-fields in numbers in Luzon; also seen by us in Samar.

346. *ARDETTA SINENSIS*.

A specimen was obtained near Manila.

347. *MELANOPELARGUS EPISCOPUS* (Bodd.). (Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 267.)

This handsome Adjutant is not rare in the Philippines. We obtained a specimen in Albay (South Luzon), and observed it at Cape Engaño, also in Negros and Samar. It is generally met with singly in swampy districts, but may occasionally be noticed perched on the topmost branch of some forest-tree.

348. *HYDROCHELIDON HYBRIDA* (Pall.). (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 127.)

This Tern is not uncommon on the coasts of the Philippine Islands. I observed it in North Luzon and off the coast of Negros. My specimen was obtained in Manila Bay.

349. *STERNA SINENSIS* Gmel.

Obtained in Manila, where it may be seen in hundreds during the winter.

350. *LARUS RIDIBUNDUS* Linn.

The Black-headed Gull is very common during the winter months off the mouth of the Pasig, which river flows into Manila Bay. I also saw a large Black-backed Gull on the sands near Aparri (North Luzon), which I was unable to secure.

351. *PODICIPES PHILIPPENSIS* (Bonnat.).

*Tachybaptus philippinensis* (Bonnat.). (Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 472.)

The Philippine Dabchick was obtained at the base of Monte Data.

352. *PHALACROCORAX* sp. inc.

I saw Cormorants several times on the Abra river in November, and, if I had known that the genus had not been recorded from the Philippines, I should have taken more trouble to secure a specimen.

353. *PLOTUS MELANOGASTER* (Forster).

Though we did not preserve a specimen of the Darter, it was observed on many occasions in Luzon and also in Mindoro.

354. *FREGATA ARIEL* (Gould).

*Fregata minor* (Gmel.). (Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 128.)

Not uncommon in the Philippines. We obtained a specimen at Cape Engaño.

Iris black; bill and bare skin on face pale Cambridge blue; pouch pale greyish blue; feet white.

355. *ANAS LUZONICA* Fraser. (Grant, Ibis, 1895, pp. 117, 267.)

This Duck was in large flocks on the sand-banks of the Rio Grande (in North Luzon) during the month of April, when over a hundred might be seen together. In Benguet and Lepanto it was also common, frequenting the mountain-lakes in small flocks. It is, as a rule, quite tame, and falls an easy victim to the pot-hunter, two of my servants shooting over twenty in a few hours on one of the Lepanto lakes. In Samar it was also abundant.

Iris hazel; bill lead-blue; feet blackish brown.

356. *QUERQUEDULA CRECCA* (Linn.).

This Teal was not uncommon at 5000 feet in the mountains of Benguet, where it frequented the small lakes and streams. I shot several for the pot.

357. *FULIGULA MARILA* (Linn.)?

I saw several white-and-black-coloured Ducks, which I took to be Scaups, a short distance up the Rio Grande about the middle of April.

358. *DAFILA ACUTA* (Linn.).

A stuffed pair of the Pin-tailed Duck seen in a Manila bird-stuffer's shop.

359. *DENDROCYGNA ARCUATA* Cuv. (Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 267.)

This species is fairly common in the Philippines, especially in marshy districts. In Samar, on a large swamp, this Duck was very common, sitting about in the long grass in flocks of ten to twenty or more; it was also very tame, rising time after time within 30 yards. The wings are large for a Duck, and used more like those of a Heron, but quicker.

We also obtained examples of this species in Catanduanes.